UNITED
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9 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In response to the requirement contained in paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992, I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the report* of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the violations of humanitarian law, including breaches of the Geneva Conventions, being committed in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* The report may be consulted in room S-3520.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 61, 62 and 69

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 9 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward to you herewith a letter to the Governments, political parties and parliaments of all countries adopted at the Joint Meeting of the Government, Political Parties and Organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 27 October 1992 (see annex I), and the memorandum of 28 October 1992 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (see annex II).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 61, 62 and 69, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

Letter to the Governments, political parties and parliaments of all countries adopted at the Joint Meeting of the Government, Political Parties and Organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 27 October 1992

Governments, political parties and parliaments of all countries that cherish justice and peace,

A grave situation is being created again on the Korean peninsula as the United States of America and the south Korean authorities have agreed to resume the anti-peace, anti-reunification "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres and have begun their preparations.

The Government, political parties and organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held a Joint Meeting to cope with this situation, at which they discussed measures to put a stop to the large-scale "Team Spirit" exercises and adopted a letter to Governments, political parties and parliaments of all countries in the world.

The Joint Meeting appreciated the fact that a new phase of détente had opened on the Korean peninsula amidst the great changes that had taken place in the international situation of late and that multi-channeled dialogues were under way between the North and the South to seek reconciliation and unity, and, at the same time, expressed deep apprehension over the decision of the United States and the South Korean authorities to resume "Team Spirit", a nuclear war rehearsal, citing the fictitious "nuclear problem" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Joint Meeting charged that their decision to resume the provocative "Team Spirit" exercises was a criminal act wantonly violating the historic "Agreement on reconciliation, non-aggression, cooperation and exchange between the North and the South" and the "Joint Declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula" adopted and effectuated at the North-South high-level talks and an open provocation to rupture the pressing North-South dialogues.

The Joint Meeting branded the resumption of the "Team Spirit" war manoeuvres as a most dangerous military adventure to push the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war and reduce the North-South relations back to the original state of confrontation before the adoption of the Agreement, and urged the United States and the South Korean authorities to promptly revoke the decision to resume the manoeuvres.

The cold war has ended in the world. Moreover, the North and the South of the Korean peninsula have committed themselves to reconciliation, non-aggression, cooperation and exchange and are on the verge of implementing the commitments, and they have agreed to remove the danger of nuclear war through the Joint Declaration on denuclearization. Therefore, there are no

grounds for the United States and the South Korean authorities to stage "Team Spirit".

If the United States and the South Korean authorities defiantly stage the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises despite our principled demand for the cancellation of the unreasonable measure to resume them, this would render the situation on the Korean peninsula extremely tense and grave and would set back all the hard-won dialogues between the authorities of both sides, including the North-South high-level talks, which have been showing signs of progress.

As is universally known, it was due to the "Team Spirit" exercises that previous multi-channeled North-South dialogues on the Korean peninsula became abortive or were suspended overnight without any fruition.

We do not want tension and confrontation to increase on the Korean peninsula, but want only reconciliation, unity, peace and reunification.

This is the desire of not only the Korean people but of the peace-loving people in Asia and the world.

As far as the "nuclear problem" that the United States and the South Korean authorities used as a pretext to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises is concerned, it is a nonsense which does not stand to reason.

It was before the inspection of our nuclear facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) began that the United States and the South Korean authorities suspended "Team Spirit" for this year in the face of our just demand and sincere efforts.

It does not stand to reason to take the "nuclear problem" as a pretext for the resumption of "Team Spirit" now when the integrity and peaceful nature of the nuclear policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are being proved, as we have signed the Nuclear Safeguards Accord and a series of irregular inspections was made of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The "nuclear problem", loudly spoken of by the United States and the South Korean authorities, was not a problem that cropped up in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, but a fiction invented by the United States for its sinister political purpose.

The nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula resulted from the introduction of nuclear weapons in south Korea by the United States and, accordingly, the main thing in solving the nuclear problem here is to get the United States nuclear weapons withdrawn from south Korea and remove the fear of a nuclear threat to the Korean nation.

While persistently dodging the inspection to verify whether the United States nuclear weapons have been withdrawn from South Korea or not, the United

States and the South Korean authorities are going to resume "Team Spirit", as harmful to the North-South dialogues as a cancer, raising a hue and cry over the fictitious "nuclear suspicion" against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which is undergoing IAEA inspection. This shows that the United States seeks a sinister purpose.

For the United States and the South Korean authorities to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, after all, shows that the United States Asia strategy, an offspring of the cold war era, has not changed, and this poses a great threat to peace and security in the Korean peninsula and the rest of the world.

The Government, political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expressing great resentment at the moves of the United States and the South Korean authorities to increase the tensions on the Korean peninsula, hope that the Governments, political parties and parliaments of all countries of the world will pay deep attention to it and send active support and encouragement to the just cause of the Korean people against "Team Spirit" and for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

ANNEX II

Memorandum of 28 October 1992 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Nuclear war exercises and dialogue are incompatible.

Dialogue is for reconciliation and peace, and nuclear war exercises seek mistrust and confrontation.

It is an indisputably self-evident fact that dialogue cannot make headway successfully while a military war game is going on against one side of the dialogue.

Proceeding from its country- and nation-loving position to realize the ongoing North-South dialogue by all means so as to inspire fellow countrymen with the bright prospect of reunification, our Republic has strongly urged the United States and the South Korean authorities to scrap the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, ever since the first days of the exercises staged on the Korean peninsula.

Despite our consistent objection, the United States and the South Korean authorities have so far gone ahead with their "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, which only resulted in the repeated suspension of the painfully arranged North-South dialogues.

Fortunately, however, they called off the "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres this year, which enabled the North-South high-level talks to continue uninterrupted, leading to the adoption and effectuation of the historic agreements between the North and the South and to the formation and operation of the joint committees.

But at this practical stage when the inter-Korean Agreement is to be implemented, the United States and the South Korean authorities have openly announced their plan to resume this war game next year.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that the attempts on the part of the United States and the South Korean authorities to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, a nuclear attack rehearsal against one side of the dialogue, are a flagrant violation of the inter-Korean Agreement and the Joint Declaration on denuclearization and that they are machinations designed to intentionally wreck the North-South dialogues by returning the situation on the Korean peninsula to the original state of confrontation, and it therefore issues this memorandum, exposing the criminal inside plot of such war exercises.

....

1. The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are the offspring of the Asia policy of the United States

The United States has regarded having Asia in its grip as vital for its strategy of world domination and has taken the Korean peninsula as its all-important military stronghold.

The United States holds that the "keynote of the United States Asia military policy" is to make South Korea its military strongpoint and that South Korea, along with Europe, should become the "first line of the United States strategy", and therefore control of the Korean peninsula is the "important task of the Asia policy" (27 March 1982, South Korean "Radio No. 1").

After its defeat in the Viet Nam war in the mid-1970s, the United States pursued the policy of further tightening its military control of South Korea in a bid to retain its position in the Asia-Pacific region.

Accordingly, since 1976, the United States and South Korea have staged their joint military manoeuvres, codenamed "Team Spirit", annually.

Entering the 1980s, the Reagan Administration escalated the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in line with the new strategic policy concept of attaching greater importance to the Korean peninsula. Thus, this war game has further developed into a nuclear war rehearsal simulating an all-out war.

Commenting on this, the South Korean magazine Security Affairs, in its May 1981 issue, wrote that with the advent of the Reagan Administration, the importance of the overseas military bases, including those in South Korea, had been re-evaluated to be greater and that a higher dimension had been added to the position and nature of the "Team Spirit" exercises, and therefore the intensified "Team Spirit" manoeuvres only indicated that South Korea's place had been upgraded to be no less than that of NATO.

Reunification Review, a magazine published in Japan, said in its July 1991 issue that "the employment of the doctrine of the air-land battle since 1983 has changed the nature of the 'Team Spirit' exercises from the passive defensive pattern to the active counter-offensive pattern".

As seen in the above, the "Team Spirit" joint exercises are a nuclear war rehearsal which has been escalated under the pretext of providing "protection by nuclear umbrella" and, in pursuance of the policy intention of the United States, openly targeting our Republic.

The "Team Spirit" manoeuvres staged by the United States and the South Korean authorities for the last 16 years aggravated tensions on the Korean peninsula and laid grave obstacles to peace and reunification.

Since the United States and the South Korean authorities forwent their annual "Team Spirit" joint military exercises this year, we expected that

these military exercises would not be resumed again, in step with the spirit of the North-South dialogue developing on the Korean peninsula.

However, at the recent "24th annual security consultative meeting", the United States and the South Korean authorities agreed to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, put on hold the "second-phase reduction programme" of the United States troops occupying South Korea and to station in South Korea the "rapid deployment deterrent force" to attack the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It is only too clear that the United States intends to maintain its hold on South Korea as its military stronghold and that the "Team Spirit" war game is staged as a card to create the atmosphere and environment serving such an intention.

All the aforementioned facts show that the "Team Spirit" joint manoeuvres are motivated by the anachronistic Asia stategy of the United States to establish its military domination over the Asia-Pacific region with South Korea as its stronghold.

2. The "Team Spirit" war game is a nuclear war rehearsal

The "Team Spirit" war game is a war rehearsal clearly simulating nuclear war in its nature, scale and substance.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are as good as a nuclear war rehearsal, because the exercises take place in the biggest nuclear arsenal in the Far East.

In South Korea, there is underground nuclear storage, as well as nuclear bases with optional access for nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and nuclear-propelled submarines and various types of aircraft capable of transporting nuclear weaponry. There is also the "nuclear programme operational unit" assigned to analyse the targets of nuclear attack and work out a nuclear-launching programme, as well as the "rapid nuclear reaction unit" that controls nuclear weapons on a round-the-clock action standby, capable of unleashing nuclear weapons within five minutes "in case of emergency".

Recently, the United States and the South Korean authorities have talked about the "declaration on the absence of nuclear weapons" and the "declaration on the withdrawal of tactical nuclear weapons", but the presence of nuclear weapons in South Korea is borne out by the testimonies of witnesses.

Jong Ju Yong, former honourary chairman of South Korea's Hyundai conglomerate, said that he "undertook a top-secret project of building storage for atomic bombs for the United States forces and supervised the construction on the spot". (South Korean newspaper Seoul Sinmun and Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun, 6 March 1992)

A South Korean monthly magazine Mal reported in its September 1992 issue that Kwak Ja Mun, former translation and liaison officer of the United States military technical support office at the United States naval base in Chinhae, and Bae Won Su, a liaison officer for management at the Chinhae base for nuclear-powered submarines, testified that the project to install facilities for calls by nuclear-powered submarines at the Chinhae wharf started in spring 1979, and that even now such facilities at the Chinhae port continue to be overhauled and refurbished, while the nuclear-powered United States submarines frequent the port.

In particular, they said that "during the period from 1979 to 1982" when the "Team Spirit" manoeuvres were held, "nuclear-powered United States submarines loaded with strategic nuclear weapons have called at the port over 40 times" and they "frequent there even in ordinary times".

According to their testimonies, the tactical nuclear weapons to be loaded onboard such nuclear-powered submarines as "Los Angeles" and "Sturgeon" calling at Chinhae are the nuclear payload-charged "Tomahawk" cruise missiles. These missiles are charged with 200 kilotons of nuclear payload, their explosive power being 20 times as great as that of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima and 10 times as great as that dropped on Nagasaki.

Moreover, one nuclear-powered assault submarine calling at this base can be loaded with 12 to 17 nuclear missiles, and one such submarine would be capable of burning the major cities throughout North Korea to ashes.

It is exceedingly obvious that a war game taking place on such nuclear arsenals is a nuclear war rehearsal.

The composition of the forces involved in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises proves that the exercises are a nuclear war rehearsal.

Involved in the "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres are the United States "nuclear strategic command", responsible mainly for commanding nuclear warfare; a squadron of the United States seventh fleet aircraft carriers, dubbed the "moving nuclear base"; B-52 strategic bombers, one of the "three pillars" of the United States strategic nuclear armaments; and the E-4 total war command aircraft, specifically designed and manufactured for the onboard command of a total nuclear war by the President and the Defense Department of the United States.

A retired United States admiral, Larocque, said in March 1983 that the United States strategic command took part for the first time in the "Team Spirit 83" joint military manoeuvres, which involved the aircraft carrier "Enterprise" simulating a nuclear war. (Korea News Service, 23 March 1983, Tokyo)

The Reunification Review pointed out in its April 1984 issue that "as the recent 'Team Spirit' exercises show, each time exercises take place, new types of nuclear weapons are introduced into South Korea and the exercises are staged for the 'pliable deployment and use' of these weapons. In view of this

fact, the possible number of nuclear weapons to be deployed in South Korea far surpasses the actual number of these weapons".

Such a nuclear war rehearsal as has been staged on the Korean peninsula is fraught with great and real danger because the use of the nuclear weapons at any time depends on the decision of the field commander.

A Japanese magazine, Kunzi Minron, reported in its July 1987 issue that the nuclear weapons have "the key role to play in ... attack, and the dangerous possibility is that a unilateral unnotified nuclear attack might be launched by the commander of the United States forces in South Korea."

The New Korea Times of 19 March 1988 reported that the "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres conducted annually on the Korean peninsula simulate a nuclear war, which is the red signal of danger indicating the high possibility that the Korean peninsula may become the source of a nuclear war.

Even the South Korean press circles say that the "Team Spirit" exercises are "a comprehensive war game simulating not only a conventional war but also a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula" (Journal Yonsei Chunchu, 26 October 1987).

It is clear from all the facts that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are nothing but an adventurous nuclear war rehearsal.

3. The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are offensive exercises aimed at our Republic

The United States and the South Korean authorities leave no stone unturned in an attempt to conceal the criminal nature of the "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres taking place in South Korea.

They vociferously advertise their "Team Spirit" joint military exercises as "defensive" ones, but the scale and composition of the forces and military hardware involved in the manoeuvres, as well as the pattern, substance and duration of the exercises, prove that the exercises are military manoeuvres to launch a pre-emptive attack on our Republic, one side to the dialogue.

The United States introduces an enormous number of troops and military matériel from the United States mainland, Guam and Okinawa into South Korea and conducts exercises jointly with South Korea, including landing, river-crossing and surprise-attack operations simulating strikes at the rear heartland areas, including missile attacks, nuclear bomb dropping and parachuting of the airborne strike commando units. These military manoeuvres are intended to attack the other side, not to prevent any possible incoming attack.

An Australian nuclear expert, Peter Hays, told a citizens' public hearing on 24 February 1989 that "the 'Team Spirit' is apparently an offensive war game from the military point of view" (South Korean newspaper Phyonghwa Shinmun, 2 March 1989).

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are completed and continuously supplemented through operational combat actions designed to launch overall attacks on the front and the rear in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea simultaneously.

The monthly, Korean Affairs a magazine published in Japan, wrote in its May 1984 issue that "the first point to be noted on the 'Team Spirit' manoeuvres is that the war game is the test of a limited nuclear war to be unfolded on the Korean peninsula".

In an address to the meeting of United States and South Korean defence industrialists on 7 April 1987, at Seoul Livsey, the then commander of the United States-South Korea combined forces said that "in case of emergency on the Korean peninsula the United States forces will attack deeply into the heart of the North".

The Japanese magazine Kunji Minron said in its July 1987 issue that the "air-land battle" based on the in-depth attack is meant to launch intensive attacks through electronic warfare by the airborne fire and artillery fire centring on nuclear weapons and by technical units on the front, rear and heartland areas of the other side simultaneously.

A Japanese military commentator Shoji Fukuyoshi said in his article entitled "The United States nuclear war plan in Korea" that "the use of nuclear weapons is possible if the 'air-land battle' doctrine is applied on the Korean peninsula. And the United States does not rule out the possibility of the first use of nuclear weapons" (Reunification Review, July 1991).

This proves that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises simulating a nuclear war rehearsal are intended to attack the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The attempts of the United States and the South Korean authorities to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are an outrageous violation of the inter-Korean Agreement and the Joint Declaration on denuclearization.

The inter-Korean Agreement and the Joint Declaration on denuclearization are historic agreements whereby the North and the South have solemnly pledged before their fellow countrymen and the world to achieve reconciliation and unity, refrain from fighting and eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, and therefore neither side can violate or nullify these agreements at will.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must take the decisive step of rescinding their decision to resume the "Team Spirit" war manoeuvres.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities go ahead with the "Team Spirit 93" joint military exercises, despite our protest and warning, they will have to be held totally responsible for the consequences arising therefrom.

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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF ANGOLA
FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 6 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I enclose a copy of a statement by the European Community and its member States on the situation in Angola, issued in London on 4 November 1992 (see annex).

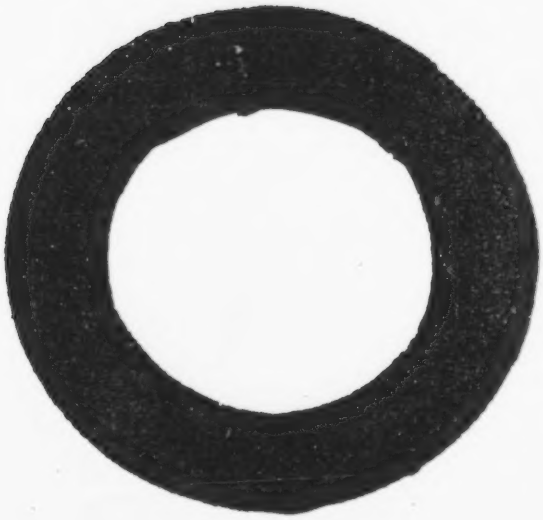
I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 69, 88 and 117, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY

ANNEX

Statement on Angola issued by the European Community and its member States on 4 November 1992

The European Community and its member States, recalling their statement of 22 October 1992, express their grave concern about recent events in Angola and deplore the violence over the weekend of 31 October and 1 November 1992, which claimed so many lives. The European Community and its member States support the continued involvement of the United Nations in the peace process in Angola and call on all parties to abide by Security Council resolution 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992 and to respect the cease-fire negotiated through the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the night of 1 November 1992. The only hope for peace in Angola is for both sides to refrain from violence and to continue to implement the peace agreements embodied in the Bicesse Accords, in particular as regards the demobilization and confinement of their troops and collection of their weapons, the formation of the unified national armed force and the creation of the conditions allowing the holding of a second ballot in the presidential election. The European Community and its member States will hold responsible any party that obstructs the peace process, to which all parties have committed themselves and which has been democratically endorsed by the Angolan people.



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NOTE VERBALE DATED 5 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SENEGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Senegal to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit to him herewith the text of an appeal made on 1 November 1992 by His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, in his capacity as current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Senegal to the United Nations would be grateful if the Secretary-General of the United Nations would have this appeal relating to the situation in Angola circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Appeal made on 1 November 1992 by President Abdou Diouf, in his capacity as current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, on the situation in Angola

The situation in Angola has deteriorated dangerously during the past 48 hours.

The deadly fighting which is taking place in the Angolan capital of Luanda and in the interior of the country has already claimed several victims.

These clashes between members of UNITA and government forces have resulted from the political crisis following the Presidential and legislative elections which took place in Angola under the supervision of several international observers from the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

Despite the combined efforts of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and several Governments to ensure respect for the choice of the Angolan electorate and the establishment of an atmosphere of calm conducive to national reconciliation in Angola, the situation has not improved in the desired direction.

The Organization of African Unity, which is gravely concerned over the most recent outbreak of violence in Angola, urgently appeals, through me, to the Angolan political leaders in general and to Mr. Jonas Savimbi, President of UNITA, in particular, to put an immediate stop to the fratricidal clashes which are endangering internal peace, security, stability and all the efforts hitherto deployed to ensure a pluralistic democracy so essential to national reconciliation in Angola.

This appeal is also addressed to the United Nations so that, in conjunction with all the regional organizations, such as the Organization of African Unity, and others of good will in the world, the joint efforts already undertaken to put an end to the violence will be pursued in order to avoid a new civil war in Angola which would be a catastrophe for that country, for the subregion and for Africa.

Abdou DIOUF